ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA TEREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Final Result of the British Elections.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE AGAINST FRANCE

The Ministerial Changes in France.

The Mediation of Holland between Japan and the United States.

THE CHOLERA IN POLAND Another Match Race with the America THE FASHIONS FOR AUGUST OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

COTTON FIRM &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison arrived at half past nine o'clock yesterday morn ing, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Saturday Boon, the 31st ult.

There are only two points in the news of any importance, namely, the final result of the elections in Great Britain, and the reported treaty between the Northern powers of Europe against France.

Advices from Paris state that the Independent Beige was stopped at the post office, on the 29th alt., in consequence of its containing a letter from M. Odillon Barrot, addressed to the electors of the department of the Aisne. Some of the French Ministerial changes, so long

talked of, had taken place. The Moniteur of the 29th ult publishes decrees, naming M. Drouyn de L'Huys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Magpe. Minister of Public Works. M Baroche is to take part in the business of the Council of Ministers.

The Parisians were fully occupied, on the 27th alt., with the funeral of Marshal Excelmans, which was conducted with great pomp, and was attended by the President of the republic.

The Madrid papers announce that the Spanish government had assigned Seville as a residence to the French refugees.

of the entire ministry ; it appeared, however, to be the general impression that, with some modifications, the old ministers would be re-instated.

At Calisch, in Poland, the cholera is said to be raging fearfully: in addition to which a considerable pertion of the town was reduced to ashes on the 18th and 19th ult. One hundred and thirty houses were destroyed by the fire.

The steamship Washington, hence, arrived off Cowes on the evening of the 30th July,

The Handelsblad of Amsterdam, in order to put

an end to certain rumors, states that the Dutch government has accepted from the United States the mission of entering into negotiations with the Empe ror of Japan for putting an end to the exclusion of all foreigners except the Dutch.

The Havre journals state that the French emisers seized four English fishing boats on Friday, and five on Saturday, the 24th ult , for having fished within the French limits.

Belgium is passing through a ministerial crisis ▲ liberal ministry has thrown up the reins of government, and an illiberal opposition does not find itself strong enough to grasp them.

The commercial accounts from the continent possess little interest. At Paris the share market continues very active, and at full prices. The appropriement that the government are about to pay off £1 000,000 of their debt to the Bank of France, is of little importance, since the means of doing so have been furnished by railway payments, and other extraornary resources, and not by any sound condition of the revenue. In the reports of the Dutch and German markets, there is nothing new. At St. Petersburg, on the Ast ult., the rate of exchange was again ather firmer, and hence there was no prospect of gold being shipped to London or elsewhere. The Odessa advices are to the 29th, and state that the weather was fine, and that the harvest was in full progress. The quotations for wheat were therefore dull, and a decline was anticipated.

It is reported that on the 28th ult., the yacht America, when running into Plymouth harbor, came america, when running into raymouth narbor, came into collision with a fishing smack, and went aground for some hours in an obb tide; tackles were run from her masthead to the floating bridge to keep her upright. It is thought her copper will be damaged, and hull and masts strained by the acci-The latest accounts from the Philipines reach to

the 18th of May. Don Marieno Ozearis, who com-manded the Spanish expedition against the island of Mindanao, has succeeded completely, and routed the inhabitants of Jugut. The Spanish had but eight wounded, among whom was the commander himself, Ozearis. A letter from Constantinople, in the Cologne Ga

A letter from Constantinopie, in the Cologue Gazette, states that it having been recently rumored that some Russian engineers and officers had been taking military plans in Servis the Porte ordered an investigation to be made, and learned that eighteen Rossian officers had visited the northeastern portion of European Turkey, and had taken plans of Widden, Schumla. Rustchuck, and Varna, and that they were taking other plans in the Balkans.

The Cologne Gazette states that the Prussian government has resolved that foreign commercial companies cannot carry on business in Prussia without previous authorization, or have other agents than those duly licensed. We learn from Stockholm that the project

ceived last year by several merchants of that city, for establishing a regular steam navigation between St. Petersburg [and Hull, passing through the canal of Gothie, is about to be carried into execution.

## Our London Correspondence. LONDON, Friday Evening, July 20, 1852.

Termination of the General Elections-The Result-State of Parties-Secret Treaty between the Three Northern Powers--Sensation in Consequence-The Empire-General Gourgaud-Yachling Intel-

The general elections are over, and the result is now clear to the country. The ministerialists will command two hundred and eighty-six votes, and the opposition three hundred and sixty-eight. This, which is the summing up of the free trade organs, would give a clear majority of eighty-two against the Derbyites. The Morning Herald, the semiofficial organ of the Derbyites, declares that its party has gained a few votes, and that the new parliament will consist of three hundred and five conservatives, three hundred and twenty-five liberals. and the rest doubtful; but you may be sure that doubtful, in this instance, means opposition. Protection is buried now. Even admitting that the members termed doubtful by the Herald should all vote with the present ministry, it would be unconstitutional to carry on the government of the country with such an insignificant majority. The liberals, it is true, are not united. They are split into Peelites, whige and radicals, and cannot easily take office owing to the want of harmony between them. It must also be borne in mind that Lord John Russell could not hold office without a greater majority than he would now. How long Lord Derby will remain in office is problematical. As yet, we have remain in office is problematical. As yet, we have no indication of a change in the cabinet, if I except the rumor that Major Beresford will resign the Secretaryship of War, in consequence of the accueations of bribery brought against him in the recent elections. It is to be sincerely hoped that Lord Malmesbury will have the common sense to resign; if he did, the Derby ministry would be less unpopular. The chief political item of intelligence is pular. The chief political item of intelligence the publication, in the Chronicle, of the contents the publication, in the Chronicle, of the contents of a secret treaty entered into by the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prossia, and the Emperor of Austria, against the establishment of an horelitary empire in France. At the time these monarchs not at Herlin, I informed the renders of the New York HERALD that an agreement is that effect had been been the first of the property of the Parker of the Agreement has however been been the first content as a strangence sense for both in the first content as a strangence sense for both in the first content as a strangence sense for both in the first content as a strangence sense for both in the first content as a strangence sense for both in the first content and restricted as a strangence sense for both in the first content as the f

The Paris journals dare not reprint the treaty or express an opinion. Many persons are of the opinion that this will hasten the proclamation of the Empire. The French nation will not allow laws to be dietated to it by any other powers; at the same time the achievents of Beary V are delighted. I believe that if Louis Expoleon felt inclined he could proclaim the Empire to-merrow, after an appeal to the army against the autocrate of Russia and Austria. A European war and a civil war in France would be the result. Since his return from Strasbourg, the rumors of the intended proclamation of the Empire have been riper than ever. Noone seems to doubt there that it is coming. The 15th of August is now mentioned as the day. The marriage of the Prince President is also spoken of as something decided upon. You will see that another crisis is impending.

is impending.

The death of Marshal Excelmens has been follow

The death of Marshal Excelmans has been followed by that of another great military celebrity, General Gourgaud. He was aid-de-camp of the Emperor, whose life he once saved in battle. He died in Paris on Sunday evening.

The recent Ryde regatta, and the defeat of the America, is still the topic of conversation among yachting men. There is a rumor that a match will be made up between the Arrow (the winner of her Majesty's cup.) the America schooner, and the Alarm schooner for a large stake, the course to be round the Isle of Wight, but a few days will probably settle the question. The Alarm has certainly greatly improved in her salling in her altered form from a cutter to a schooner, and under a press of sail may prove a formidable rival to the America, if such a match shall be completed, as then the two vessels will be fairly tested on their respective merits.

Betting is, however, in favor of the America Betting is, however, in favor of the America.

Owing to some irregularities which took place in the race for the £50 cup, the race was run over again. The result has been that the Vestal, built on the America's model, won the cup.

The chief engineer (Mr. Miller) of the great Pennsylvania Railroad has succeeded in the negotiations with the Rothschilds.

The New British Parliament.

The New British Parliament.

[From the London Gazette, July 30]

The whole of the elections being completed, with
the exception of Orkney, which place will, in all
probability, return a ministerialist, we give a corrected list of the returns, which we believe may be
relied upon. It will be seen that government have
a considerable majority—a majority as large as it
was said, some years ago, any ministry would ever
have with the reformed House of Commons—viz, a
majority of 56 by the returns of Great Britain, diminished only by 13 from the Irish returns.

PROPERTY OF CHANGE OF A	WILL BY ANDRE SINGLE WESTERN WASH.	44.00.00
Great Britain Ireland		Opposition, 245 59
Opposition Knaresborough Orkney. undec 8t Alban's, die		304
Total		658

Accounts from Florence announce the resignation of returning Post gives the following abstract

England and Wales Scotland Ireland	20	Liberalz. 223 52 62	Total. 496 52 165
Returned And thus estimates the		317 rain and l	653 658.
England and Weles Scotland Irriand	***********	1	Loss. 35 0 5
Total			40

The result of the elections is thus sammed up by the Morning Hereful, government organ:—
We have given our readers, from time to time, the best view that it was in our pewer to give of the progress and actual results of the elections. But those who, in clubs and reading rooms, are in the habit of seeing various daily journals will have observed some disagreements among them on these subjects. The "riberal journals," as they are called, will not admit, if they can help it, that a majority of the members returned are not unfavorable, to use the midest phrase, to Lord Derby's government. They endeavor to obscure a very plain question, by making a class of what they call "free traders," under which class they ombrace alike Mr Cobden and Mr. Denison, Lord John Russell and Mr. Masterman. And thus, by a very transparent device, they contrive to perplex a very simple issue—whether there will, or will not, be a majority against Lord Derby. The only way of dealing with these statements is, by coming to close quarters. Let us take, then, the summary of the only wing daily journal, which sums up the whole matter in the following way. the Morning Hereld, government organ :-

of "doubtful," consists almost wholly of men about whom there is no doubt whatever. Some of the best supporters of Lord Derby are comprised in this list. These members of the house who are really est supporters of Lord Derby are comprised set. Those members of the house who are really doubtful." are all appropriated to the "free maders" class. Thus, in fact, the three classes may be reduced to two, and these, we thus learn rom the best whig authority, will stand thus:—329 

is this. The Irish returns are 43 ministerialists and 62 oppositionists. Deducting these, the results 
 from Great Britain will be :—
 282

 Ministerialists.
 282

 Opposition.
 267

Opposition. 207

Let it be remembered that we are merely using the figures of a whig journalist. But even a whig journalist is obliged to admit that the verdict of Great Britain, on the question of confidence, is in favor of Lord Derky's government. But now let us look a little closer, and we shall find that the facts are more favorable than out whig friendliked to admit. Under his column of "free traders and liberals." he sets down these names:—

Sir E. Dering, Kent; Mr. Heathcote, Boston; Mr. West, Denbigh; Mr. Tollemache (read Lord Graham), Grantham; Sir R. Ferguson, Londonderry; Mr. Drax, Warcham; Sir G. Heathcote, Rutland; Mr. Denison, Yorkshire; and also, Mr. Tomline, Shrewsbury; Lord Jermyn, Bury; Mr. A'Court, Wilton; Mr. Talbot, Glamorgan; Lord H. Vane, Durham; Mr. Laing, Wick, &c.

Now the first eight were returned as supporters of Lord Derby. Most of them stated this in the plainest terms. The next list of six consists of gentlemen who were admirers of Sir R. Peel, but who, at the late elections, uttered not one word of opposition to Lord Derby.

These fourteen votes eught to be taken from the

ord Derby.

These fourteen votes eight to be taken from the

"free traders and liberals" column, and eight of them ought to be added to the ministerial. This would make the whole return for Great Britain

Opposition 253
Neutral. 6
Now, one object of a general election, or at least one result which inevitably follows, is this—to give the public a general idea of the estimation in which the government is held. In the present case the question has been put to the country, and the verdict is in favor of Lord Derby. There is another way of testing the same question—namely, by observing how the leading men, the official men, on both sides have been received and treated by the people. Now the late election has spoken very plainly on this point. Three parties, the whigs, the Feelites, and the members of the present government, have effered themselves to various cities, towns, and counties, and here is the result:—

Whigs resigned or rejected:—Sir W. G. Craig, Lord of the Treasury—rejected. Sir G. Gray, Secretary of the Treasury—rejected. Sir G. Gray, Secretary of Ireland—rejected. Admiral Stewart, Lord of the Admiralty—rejected. Sir J. Homilly, Master of the Rolls—rejected. Mr. Hatchell, Attorney General for Ireland—resigned. Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Commance—rejected. R. M. Bellew, Lord of the Treasury—resigned. Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Oranance—rejected. Next, let us turn to the Peelites, of whom the following are among the missing:—Mr. Cardwell, Sir G. Clerk. Sir J. Nichol, Lord Mahon, Mr. Greene, Mr. Smythe, Lord Castlereagh.

Here are one-and-twenty men, of public fame, fair talents, and official experience, dismissed into retirement in a single month. But what is there on the other side? We have tasked our memory to the utmost, but cannot call to mind at this moment a single failure worth noting of any man who has gene to the people with Lord Derby's colors in his hat, and asked their verdict on the ministry.

The Franch Empire—Secret Treasury

The French Empire-Secret Treaty of the

The French Empire-Secret Treaty of the Three Northern Powers.

(From the London Chronicle, July 22)

It will be recollected that a few weeks ago several journals, both in Germany and this country, published an analysis of a series of notes exchanged between the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vienna, and deslin, on the subject of the present position of France, and more especially with respect to the double eventuality of the establishment of an elective or an hereditary empire. The conclusion to be drawn from these notes was, that in the event of the establishment in France of an elective or pursonal empire, the change being morely nominal, and the state of matter remaining in reality what it was before, the powers might be disposed, for the sake of the passe of Europe to riche a further worther of whose rules is worth intending to under present cir-cumstances. The regiments now collected in Paris are said to have received samething more than a blut of the cries in which their part up emotions are in peac of Europe, to recke a further secretic of her tenings, by associating it as a government course, but that in the great of all ettempt so co-

tablish an hereditary government, the powers felt it their duty, as it was also their determination, to act very differently, and that they were resolved never to permit so flagrant a violation of existing treaties and of public law. As long as a member of the house of Bourbon should exist, the powers were resolved, if the question of right to the throne of France should arise, not to telerate its being taken possession of by a usurper To allow that would be to inflict a mortal blow on all the dynasties of Europe. Such is a resumé of the numerous notes exchanged between the three Northern powers in the course of the months of February. March, and April. In the beginning of May it was arranged that these notes should be made the foundation of a regular treaty between the two Emperors and the King of Pruseia, and accordingly this treaty, which is dated the 20th of May, 1852, has been signed, ratified, and exchanged. We are now enabled to give an analysis of this important document, which has not yet appeared in any journal. This convention, like the treaty of the 26th September, 1815, is placed by the three sovereigns under the invocation of the most holy and undivided Trinity. Their majesties the Emperor of Russia, considering—
That the basis of European order is hereditary right.

That the basis of European order is hereditary right, that in that respect there is a joint responsibility and interest (selidarite) between all European states; considering also, that, as regards France, the house of Bourbou perconifies and represents the hereditary right, and that the present head of that house is the Comte de Cham-

the present head of that house is the Comte de Chambord.

That the power exercised by M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is a power de facto, which cannot even prop itself up with the pretended right of the Emperor Napoleon, since the latter voluntarily renounced, by the first article of the treaty of Fontainebleau, "for himself, his successors, and descendants, as well as for each member of his family, all the rights of sovereignty and domination, as well over the French nation and the kingdom of Italy, as over any other country."

That, according to the rules of international right, the violation of the treaty of Fontainebleau by the Emperor Napoleon, while it released the powers from the engagements taken by them with respect to him, did not release him from his renunciation, for himself and his decendants, of the crown of France.

That, moreover, the very origin of the present power of the President of the French republic, is the negation of hereditary right.

decendants, of the crown of France.

That, moreover, the very origin of the present power of he Preidunt of the French republic, is the negation of hereditary right.

For all these motives, and for many others which it is useless to enumerate the subscribers to the present convention consider it their duty to determine beforehand, and by common accord, the conduct which they ought to hold in the event that one or other of the eventualities, above sumerated, should present themselves.

In the case that the Prince Louis Bonaparte, present President of the French republic, should get nimself elected by universal suffrage as Emperor for life, the powers will not recognise that new form of circitre powers will not recognise that new form of circitre powers will not recognise that new form of circitre powers will not recognise the tendence of the condence to extend the territorial limits of France; and thirdly, formally to renounce all pretension to the continuation or founding of a dynacty.

In the case that the Prince Louis Bonaparte should declare himsel hereditary Emperor, the powers will not recognise the new Emperor, and will address to the French government, as well as to all the other European governments, a protest, founded on the principles of public law, and on the letter of the treaties. They will afterwards consuit, according to the circumstances, as to the ultrior measures which they may think it necessary to take. In the case that a popular or military movement, should overturn the government of Prince Louis Bonaparte, or simply in the case of the death of that personage, the powers bind and oblige themselves to aid and favor, by all means in their power, the restoration of the legitimate heir of the crown, and in the sequel they will recognise no other dynasty out that of the Bourbons, and no other claimant but M. Conte de Chambord. Phacting thus, they protest before hand against the imputation of withing to attack the independence of France. France is free to organize her internal government as she c

This convention is signed—
FRANCIS JOSEPH.
FREDERICK WILLIAM,
NICOLAS.

The document to which we have alluded, possesses
great interest; for the conclusion of such a treaty
must necessarily have had the effect of breeding
considerable condess between the government of great interest; for the conclusion of such a treaty must necessarily have had the effect of breeding considerable coldness between the government of France and the courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The nature of the late revolutions which, for the present, at least, have re-transformed so many countries into the apanages of their respective masters, lends importance to every thing that is likely to be productive of personal estrangement amongst individual sovereigns. But if Louis Napoleon be really bent on becoming Emperor, we do not believe that his course will be delayed for a moment, either by the fact, or by the fruits of this convention. The monarchs who sanction it, with their signatures, wilfully deprive themselves of the only legitimate standing ground which they might have assumed as guarantors and conservators, jointly, with others, of the Vienna treaties, and of the article which excludes the Bonapartes, by name, from the throne of France. They allow that they will censent to the restoration of the Empire, upon certain conditions, though they have no reason to supplie that those terms will be assented to, by the other states, which were parties to the settlement of IS15. Moreover, the President must be perfectly well aware that the position of two, at least, among the signataries, virtually turns this agreement into a demonstration of the merest fetility. Two of them are in the same boat with himself, and are debarred, by a hundred difficulties from attacking him in a quarrel about names. Like him, they reign in the teeth, not only of the majority which rebels, but of the ninority which reasons, reads, thinks, and divines not only of the majority which rebels, bu

ling his best to render an unimportant feature of his government. Francis Joseph is at the apex of a despotism which, in all its details and circumstances, as in all its dangers and reliances, is precisely analogous to that of France. The ultimate result of a pitiably feeble and insecure policy leaves Frederick William in the same perilous and dishonorable plight. The probability is slender indeed that monarchs so circumstanced will offer serious annoyance to one whose situation at the guiding-rod of the most dangerous population in Europe is the exact counterpart of their own at home. Every day that the authority of Louis Napoleon is prolonged adds just twenty-four hours to the duration of the monarchical institutions of Austria and Prussia. To the latter governments, his continuance in power would be worth purchasing on any terms; while his hostility sould only be risked under penalty of popular rebellion over every inch of ground vacated by the woops which should be moved to resist him. The same consequences, it is true, would not be incurred by the Emperor Nicholas. But, heavily as weighs the sword of the Carr in the balance of European power, it has been repeatedly proved that, by himself, he is unable to force the rations of the South and West into these political arrangements which he exclusively admires. The measure of his resentment was taken in 1830. He probably regarded Louis Philippe with an intensity of disgust very far beyond his dislike of Louis Napoleon; but it would be difficult to describe his manner of displaying his sentiments otherwise than by saying that he sulked. After all, we are inclined to believe that the real secret of any delay in the restoration of the Empire is to be sought in the indifference of the President himself. His followers may be greedy of more sonorous title, more splendid honors, and more proliuse rewards than they ejedy at present; but their chief does not seem to care for the decorative according to the constitution of the Emperor and the events of the feature of th

expected to find vent on the Emperor's birthday. So far, then, as General St. Arnand and M. Barcche are concerned in the matter, the President is already a crowned emperor. It is understood that there is hesitation in but one breast among all those which are depositaries of this bruited secret. The doubter is Louis Napoleon himself Whether it be sagacity, or timidity, or coldness, it is believed that he has not yet made up his mind to give the signal upon which the entire scheme depends.

[From the London Times July 30]

We place but little reliance upon a document published by one of our contemporaries, and purporting to be an abstract of a treaty, concluded on the 20th of May last, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, for the purpose of determining the line of conduct they are resolved to pursue in presence of these doubtful and delicate contingencies. Until the existence of such a treaty, in the terms here employed, be more positively confirmed, we must entertain strong doubts of the existence of such a compact; for it would be an act of rashness and extravagant impolicy inconsistent with the course heretofore pursued by Europe towards Louis NaNapoleon. We know of no sufficient grounds for the premature and exclusive recognition of the rights of the Count de Chambord to the crown of France, by foreign powers, before a single effort has been made by any party among the French themselves to recal him. We can conceive nothing so likely to accelerate the assumption of absolute and hereditary imperial power by the heir of Bonaparte as it probably will be, this officious stroke of policy would at once serve as a pretence for the interruption of the pacific relations of Europe, and might repondence between Russia and Austria which we conceive published in the spring undoubtedly led to the same conclusion, and might produce the same effects, yet we can hardly imagine that the sovereigns and statesmen of the Northern Courts are deliberately prepared to renew by a solemn treaty not only the terms of the Holy Alliance

England.

At the Circuit Court at Warwick, on the 28th ult, the cause of Constant Derra de Moroda vs. George Dawson, Henry Witton Tyndall. Richard Peyton and Artbur Ryland, was heard before Baron Alderson and a special jury. The plaintiff Constant Derra, it will be remembered, was arrested in Mr. Tyndall's house in Birmingham, on a charge of false pretences, along with the Baroness von Beck, whose death in the police cell caused considerable feeling at the time, the more so that it has since appeared the Baroness was really what she pretended to be. Mdme. von Beck was authoress of the work "Personal Adventures of a Lady during the late War of Independence in Hungary," and was about to publish another book on Hungarian affairs.

Another action tried at the same court, before Baron Alderson and a common jury, was a suit for

Another action tried at the same court, before Baron Alderson and a common jury, was a suit for libel, brought by Henry Box Brown, against Mr. Smith, proprietor and editor of the Walverhampton Herald. Mr. Smith had visited Brown's "Panorama of Slavery," and in a critique thereupon, stated that the panorama and the lecture that accompanied it were gress exaggerations, presenting a picture of slavery and the Southern States totally at variance with the representations of intelligent travellers. On a second occasion, Mr. S. commented still more strongly on the exhibition and exhibitor, and his remarks had the effect of materially thinning the houses. In the course of the hearing it came out that Brown was making from £50 to £70 per week! The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.

Among the new undertakings recently brought forward is one called the Vegatable Gas Light Company. The gas has been in use for some months at Eton school, Harrow railway station, town of Blackpool, and other places. Sir J. Herschel, master of the mint, publishes a letter approving of the discovery.

It is announced that the Austrian Lloyds' Com It is announced that the Australia Loyds Com-pany have concluded agreements with the Penin-sular and Oriental Company, which is expected to remove all the impedments that have hitherto existed in the Trieste route to India.

A race is spoken of as about to come off between the ya-ht America and the yachts Arrow (winner of the Queen's cup) and Alson, for a large stake, the course to be round the Isle of Wight. The Vestal yacht, built on the model of the America, has just succeeded in carrying off the prize at the Ryde regards. has just succee. Ryde regatta.

The herring fishery on the northeastern coast of Scotland has been very dull the past week. Only 1,300 crans were landed, being only one third of an

The quarterly returns of marriages, births and deaths in England for the quarter to the 31st March, has just been published; the numbers are as follows: Marriages, 32,953 couples; births, 159,136; deaths, 100,813. In neither case is there any remarkable departure from an average.

With respect to the crops, the Mark Lane Express, a good authority in agricultural matters, says—"The reports from the agricultural districts are, almost without exception, of a satisfactory character. Scarcely a complaint is heard from any quarter, and should the month of August prove moderately propitious, the present promise of more than usual abundance will be certain to be fully realized.

Other riots have taken place in the county Clare than those reported by the Pacific. At Limerick, on Sunday, the 24th ult, a mob attacked some soldiers of the 31st Regiment and injured two beyond hope of recovery, besides severely maltreating several respectable civilians for interfering. The rioters afterwards attacked the barracks of the 31st, and drove off the guard with volleys of bricks and stones. There being no officer within the walls at the time, the sergeant commanding was unwilling to use extreme measures, and therefore endured the attack with patience. A detachment from the Castle barracks atterwards turned out and dispersed the mob at the point of the bayonet; not, however, without a sever resistance—the officer in command being wounded, and many of the soldiers' carbines being smashed, bayonets broken off, &c., &c. The 31st was the regiment that fired on the people at Sixmile bridge, and hence the attack on them at Limerick. In other parts of Ireland, the excitement connected with the elections having abated, the military and police are returning to their former stations.

The national Exhibition at Cork continues to

attract.

The 4th August is fixed for the election of a Roman Catholic prelate to fill the vacancy caused by the translation of the Archbishop of Dublin from

Armsgh.

Apprehensions are again expressed regarding the extension of the potato blight, especially in districts adjacent to the southern and western coasts. A panic readily spreads on this subject, and we have as yet no data to judge of the extent of the blight. The Galway Packet and some other papers say the failure is partial and not of sufficient extent to create any serious alarm.

France.

The municipal and communal elections commenced in France on the 31st ult. The ministerial journals confidently reckon on the return, in almost all cases, of the ministerial candidates, though it would appear that some of the opposition have already been named, and several mayors and deputy mayors named by the government rejected.

The Moniture announces that the increased recipts of the treasury have enabled the Minister of Finance to reimburse to the Bank of France twenty-five millions of the fifty millons loan made by the Bank of France to the treasury in 1848. This reimbursement took place on the 26th ult.

Gen. Gourgaud, formerly aid de-camp to the Emperor, died in Paris on Friday, 23d, after a long illness. On Wednesday, 28th, he was buried in the church of St. Thomas Aquinas. None of the employées of the Elysée assisted at the obsequies, on account, it is said, of the suspicions that still exist, that Gourgaud acted insincerely towards the Emperor at St. Helena.

It is said that the father of the Princess de Vasa, refuses his consent to her marriage with Louis Navelees.

refuses his consent to her marriage with Louis Na-poleon. The father is an officer in the Austrian service. The public, however, have not yet settled to their satisfaction, whether the President's intend-ed be really Mdlle. de Vasa, or another princess of

Baden.

A funeral ceremony took place on Sunday, at the Church of Napoleon, St. Leu, in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland.

of the anniversary of the death of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland.

He died at Florence, July 25, 1851.

M. Alex. Devie, Bishop of Belley, expired on the 20th inst, in the 85th year of his age.

It is reported that ten new Senators are about to be created. Four of the proposed Senators are generals, four bishops, and two ex-peers.

Count d'Orsay continues dangerously ill.

A few nights since the extensive spinning mills at Bourroux, near Tours, belonging to MM. Roze, cloth manufacturers, were destroyed by fire—loss 240,600 france. Sixty amilies have been thrown out of employment by the casualty.

The Hotel Monaco, belonging to the Duke de Hontpensier, and situated in the Quartier St. Germain, Paris, is advertised to be seld.

this matter

The Epoca states that Don Carlos has annulled his former abdication in favor of the Count de Montemolno.

The dissolution of the Cortes, it is said, will take

The dissolution of the Cortes, it is said, will take place sometime in the month of August.

Accounts are received in Madrid from the Philippine Islands to the 18th May, at which date the Spanish expedition against the island of Mindanaghad been completely successful. Gen. Oscavia, the Spanish commander, had been wounded. Peparations were making at Jolo for the construction of a Spanish fort there.

The railway mania continues undiminished. Seville has petitioned to sell its common lands, &c., in order to invest the proceeds in the line to Cordova. An extra credit of 8,526,000 reals is opened at the Ministry of War.

Eleven valuable pictures by Murillo, Zurbanan, Cano, Herara, Valdes, Spanoletta, and Urbina, that were stolen many years ago from the Monastery of La Cartuga, at Seville, have been discovered at Cadiz, and claimed by the government.

From Holland it is stated that arrangements are in progress for the formation of a great railway company, with a capital of thirty-six millions of france. The object is to place Holland in direct railroad communication with Germany, Belgium.

and France.

The total receipts of the State railroads in Bol The total receipts of the State railroads in Belgium, during the first six months of the year, were 7,761,342 francs, and in the corresponding period of the preceding year, only 6,850,944 francs.

Nothing further respecting the Belgian ministerial crisis.

The Wanderer, of Vienna, of the 24th, says:—
"The treaty concluded on the 5th of May, in London, between Austria, England, France, Russia, Sweden, and Prussia, relative to the succession to the crown of Denmark, has been ratified by all the powers, and the exchange of ratifications will take place at London in the course of next month. The powers which have not taken part in the conclusion of this treaty, have received official notice of it, with an invitation to adhere."

Russia.

The Eberfelde Gazetie states that Count de Nesselrode is to retire from his place of Arch Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Empire, and be succeeded by Baron de Mayendorff.

A small town, called Praschke, on the confines of Poland, was recently consumed by fire. Four hundred and nineteen houses and barns were burned. The inhabitants of some neighboring Prussian villages came with engines to render assistance, but were not permitted to cross the frontier without passports.

Italy.

In Tuscany the affairs of government are at a stand, the Grand Duke being unable to make up his mind whether to retain his new ministry or take back the old. M. Bocella was proceeding to form a cabinet, when a note was forwarded by Sir Henry Bulwer, stating that England would not consent to the appointment of the party represented by Roc the appointment of the party represented by Bocella. Nothing is yet decided, but the correspondence of London papers asserts that the ministry,
including Bocella, will either be retained in office,
netwithstanding the remonstrance of England, or
that a coalition between the new and the old administration will be effected. It is reported that
the English Minister intends shortly to present a
page relative to the execution of Traceny by the the English Minister intends shortly to present a note relative to the evacuation of Tuscany by the Austrian troops. The finances of the duchy are in deplorable condition—so much so, that, in March next, either the governwent must centract a new lean of 40,000,000, or become bankrupt. Twenty-three millions have already been expended on the Austrian army of occupation.

Letters from Rome state that it is the intention

of the Papal government to surround the city of Ancona with a wall, and that the work is to be com-Ancona with a wall, and that the work is to be commenced immediately. Another letter, of the 18th, in the Augsburg Gazette says that several arrests bave been made at Rome of persons carrying on political correspondence with parties in Paris. The information that led to the arrests was supplied by the Eventh selfers.

the French police.

The Predmonters Gazette of the 234 published the

The Predmontere Gazette of the 234 published the law voted by the Chambers, which fixes the land tax in the island of Sardinia at one-tenth of the net produce, besides two additional centimes per franc, of which half a centime is reserved for granted indemnities to such tax-payers as may have suffered lesses from fire, hall, or floods.

A letter from Turin, of date 24th, says that the arrests made in Lombardy are not fewer than 250, without including those at Ferrara, which, it is said, relate to the same affair. The alleged conspiracy is being inquired into at Mantua, and will be tried by a military commission. Some intercepted letters of Kossuth's gave the clue to these arrests.

rrests.
The Austrians are forming a comp of 30,000 men The Austrians are forming a comp of out, from men ear Soncona, for maneuvers during the autamo. The Piedmontese army will also form an extensive camp on the plain of Morengo.

The Cerrier dell'Armo, of Florence, announces that the news of the formation of a Custom's league,

that the news of the formation of a Custom's league, for Central Italy, is without foundation.

A remnant of the band of the famous robber Il Passatore, had an encounter last week near Riolo, in Romagna, with a detachment of Pontificial carbineers. Five soldiers were killed, and the others took to flight. All the visiters who were at the Spas of Riolo immediately afterwards left.

A telegraphic despatch of the 20th, from Vienna, says it is generally reported, that the negotiations between the Holy See and Sardinia have completely miscarried. Spinola has tendered his resignation.

Theatricals in London. OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

LONDON, July 24, 1852. Lumley vs. Sontag.

The musical world was roused from the torper under which it has labored ever since the elections, by the announcement that the great Lumley, no satisfied with the victory obtained in the Wagner case, is preparing to play the same game upon no less a personage than Sontag, the world-renowned soprano-the ambassadress sent from Paradise to give to us mortal beings a foretaste of what we have to expect in the "upper diggins"-against whom he has instituted legal proceedings, for refusing to appear at Her Majesty's theatre, "for a limited number of nights previous to her departure for America," and as this process will create a sensation, from the high position of the belligerent parties. I hasten to lay before your readers such facts

as I have been able to collect.

When Lumley was on the point of being routed

in the month of June, by the Covent Garden oppo-sition, he applied to Madame Sontag, who was at that time carrying everything before her in Germany, where she was rapidly retrieving the losses brought on by the revolutionary movements of 1848. But as she had ample reason to be dissatisfied with Lumley's conduct during her former engagement, she peremptorily refused. Lumley then sought the interference of the committee of noblemen "interested in the prosperity of Her Majesty's theatre;" and Lord Clanricarde. accompanied by Lord Ward, immediately went to Germany, and finally prevailed upon the great vocalist to come to London and sing for twelve nights; it was, however, understood, that at least one half of the money still due to her had to be paid to her. On the strength of this contract, a respite was obtained from all the artists who had brought actions against the impresario for arrears. Owing to this engagement, Madame Sontag declined appearing at the Manchester and Birmingham festivals, notwithstanding the munificence of the offers made, and was only waiting for information whether the money had been duly deposited, to depart for London. No deposit being made, after a lapse of ten days, beyond the stipulated time, she wrote to Lumley, announcing ker firm resolution not to sing under his management, and insisted upon her name being withdrawn. This Lumley did not do, knowing that by doing so, the orchestra and chorus, who had not been paid during several weeks, would refuse to go on, and immediately brought an action against Madame Sontag for breach of contract against him, and throwing the responsibility of the deposit upon the committee, who were not authorized by him to accede to that stipulation.

It is very well known that Lumley's object is to gain time, and obtain a release from his debt; and the general opinion is, that Sontag will come off triumphantly. This tricky proceeding of the royal impresario is universally condemned; and it is even reported that Her Majesty, who takes the liveliest interest in the great prime dona, has signified her displeasure to Lumley, and granted to the Covent Garden opera the exclusive privilege of being called Her Majesty's theatre.

To give a proof of Mr. Lumley's ingratitude, I transcribe the following passage, quoted from the official report, and published, in 1850, under the auxides of Lumley himself:—

"When the circumstances under which Madame Sontag has once more appeared on the horizon, with undiminished glory, are considered, a feeling of something more than admiration takes possession of the observer. To behold a noble lady, of whom there is not one in so calist to come to London and sing for twelve nights; it was, however, understood, that at least one half

in the country, and at once defeat all the workings of intrigue, envy, and ingratitude, partakes of that providential character of events to which all others are secondary."

re secondary."

I shall keep you au fast of what is going on in H.R.

LONDON, July 30, 1852. Theatrical Gossip in the Metropolis-Artistes en route for the United States-Matters and Things

in General. The news of London is but slight, just now, the season being over. The Queen is cruising about in the Fairy yacht, and regattas and races are all

Miss Fitzpatrick, a very talented actress, sails on the 11th, and goes to Niblo's. The Bateman children go in the same vessel. Madame Sontag. or rather the Countess of Rossi, sails on the 25th. The same vessel will carry out a most charming ac. tress from the Royal Lyceum, schooled under Vestris, and for grace, beauty, and agreeable fascination, she has few to surpass her; as an actress, sho bids fair to create, if not a furore, certainly a numerous crowd of admirers. Her style is comedy and juvenile tragedy. Her name is Miss Laura

Keene. The same vessel will most probably carry out two of the most extraordinary young men in the world, called the "Mysterious Brothers," Messrs. R. & L. Heller, famed throughout Europe for their thrilling power of second sight by way of telling people's thoughts—describing hidden things—detailing the minutest description of articles, placed in other rooms hidden from their view. The most wonderful people I ever met in my time. One of the brothers, as a pianist, stands with Litz and Thalburg, and has been long with both.

The same vessel will carry out your humble servant, which in itself is no small matter.

Julien and his great band will probably visit America in the autumn of 1853—has signed a contract to that effect, and cannot before.

The gorgeous and well known exhibition of the celebrated Madame Tassand & Son, will be with you in a few months. To describe the magnificence of this exhibition would be a leviathan undertaking. Suffice it that it has been for twenty-five years stationed in one place, in London, and its intended departure for America has opened almost a national regret and surprise. Nine-tenths of the strangers who visit London never fail to visit Tassand's. It will create a great sensation.

The next grand move on the chess board of coming events, is the representation of Italian opera in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, in the same The same vessel will most probably carry out two

create a great sensation.

The next grand move on the chess board of coming events, is the representation of Italian opera in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, in the same perfect style, in every particular, and by the same artists, singers, baller, orchestra, chorus, costume, as in Paris and London, for sixty or eighty nights subscriptions Balle is likely to be the conductor, or cles Benedict, and probably Lumley will be the director; then you will have Italian opera as it ought to be.

The next grand move making, is the establishment of an American Hotel in London, and the locality is about Trafalgar Square—an undertaking that will pay an immense profit; also, a large family boarding house, in the West End of London. The number of passengers who arrive in England, to travel, from America, are now over one hundred thousand per annum, and all complain of the system of hotel keeping here.

Mr. Buchanan, who is represented as the great American tragedian, is playing at Drury Lane. The press and citizens are surprised that America cannot produce anything greater than this great man for a great actor. The question is here—Who is Mr. Buchanen?

There is nothing fresh beyond this, and I trast all goes well with you. The greatest wonders for the next season will be the mysterious brothers Heller, with their astounding and thrilling performance of second sight.

The greatest exhibition will be Madame Tassaud's.

cond sight. The greatest exhibition will be Madame Tassaud's. The greatest artist will be Madame Sontag.

I will write to you again next week.

The Great Winard of the World is progressing faacusty with his paraphernalia, which will be most

James Anderson, the tragedian, will, most likely, visit the United States again, for a term, to commence about November; his engagements up to that time prevents his sailing earlier.

mence about November; his engagements up to that time prevents his sailing earlier.

The London Times, of the 30th ult., says:—The performance of Mr. Buchanan, (Drary Lane theatre.) in Shylock, is entitled to all the praise which is due to good intentions. We have never seen greater evinence of honesty, of purpose. Every sentence and every word were weighed, so that Mademoiselle Rachel's famous solloquy, in the part of Camille, was not more elaborate. But, unfortunately, there has been something wrong in the scales, and, with all this weighing, no good result is produced. Much of the by play, though studied, is unmitelligible, and all the actor's gesticulation is spoiled by his adhering to cach attunde too long. The "business" seems to have been pondered over without reference to the internal emotions which it is intended to express, and hence, though there is to lock of volemence, the heart is not touched, and the understanding is not satisfied. We repeat our pinion that Mr. Baenanan has good natural qualications in voice and figure, and that his evident cisposition to study, though hitherto it seems to have led him into strange paths, is a good point in his favor. With these advantages a course of training night to beneficial; but, as the case now stands, there is nuch to unlearn, before perfection can be even approached.

Fashlows for August.

Fashions for August.

The excessive heat of the weather has given a new appearance to the contame of the Parisiennes, who would now pass for natives of Sicily, the bor-

appearance to the costume of the Parisiennes, who would now pass for natives of Sicily, the borders of the Ganges, Guadalquiver, or the Arno; and, far from losing any of the style or tasts for which their nation is noted, their beauty is but increased by the charming costumes now adopted.

White predominates, both forladies' and childrens' dresses; and, by the way, it is indispensable to procure one of the new underskirts, styled the jupeballen, which quite supercedes the crenoline formerly employed, and is made either in white or black. Whilst we deprecate the monstrous fashion of appearing like a sailing balloon, we cannot but rejoice to see the happy medium; for, to eur mind, it is equally unbecoming to see a lady in a dress hanging so as to hide the beauty of the material, and give an inclegance to the figure.

Almost all robes of light material, such as barege, silk gauze, grenadine, muslin, printed organdi, and figured taletane, have the bodies made up high, and drawn at the waist and shoulders in front, with plain backs; the waists are round. The skirts are trimmed with flounces, which are made one breadth wider than the skirt.

White tarletane is much wore, and the following style greatily admired:—A white tarletane skirt, with five bouillonnes, through each of which is passed a pink ribbon, with flat bows on each edge of the front breadth, forming an apron. The body very low, gathered at the waist into a round band, with a flat bow in front. A small fichu is worn over the body. This toiled may be worn for outdoor costume by adding a mante of tarletane, with aimple scolloped frills, surrounded by a bouillonne over pink ribbon. The hood is composed of a bouillonne and a pink bow. A Louis XV. bonnet of pink tulle, blonde, pink ribbon, and curled pink and white feather.

Lace preserves its superiority. The Chantilly shawl, or the lace mante, with shawls of English or Chantilly lace. The rich cachemires, embroidered muslin peigneirs, covered with shawls of English or Chantilly lace. The rich cachemires, emb

muslin peigneirs, covered with shawls of English, or Chantilly lace. The rich cachemires, embroidered with gold, have equally the seal of distinction.

As an elegant novelty, we must not omit to describe a dress destined for a royal champetre. The dress is white taffetas, covered with five flounces, embroidered with gold and silver stars. The bonnet of pink crape, sprinkled with pink daisies and silver leaves; the inside trimmed to match. A large shawl of Alencon lace completes this princely toilette. Foulards, with their simplicity, elegance, and comfort, are in great request for promenade cresses; and never have they been more varied in their designs, or more elegant in their shades.

Dinner dresses of beautiful foulard pompadour re much in vegue. One in particular must be noticed.—It is an azure blue ground, strewn with small pink ribbon bows, from which are suspended tiny baskets filled with flowers. The three flounces are scolloped, and have a small basket of flowers in each scollop. A silver drag poplin robe, with checks of deep blue; five flounces, with a broad blue stripe on each. Body with basques, edged with the same stripe, showing a deep blue taffeths waistcost, open in front, and closed at the waist with an onyx button set with torqueises. Chemisette, with narrow tucks, trimmed round the throat with a double Valenciennes, with a double jabot, fastened with small torqueise buttons. The sleeves are of plaited muslin, in a wristband trimmed with Valenciennes. A Leghorn bonnet, trimmed with a bouquet of white feathers tipped with light ornaments of traw. Broad white taffictas strings, and elematis inside.

An elegant but simple dress is composed of white muslin, with one deep flounce, having for a heading two narrow roughes of double bounlonne. These plain muslin dresses become more full dress when the tiounce is entirely covered with embroidery, and the skirt worked in small boquets or wreaths of flowers, narrowings as they reach the waist.

Walsteeasts of quilting, embroidered muslin, and of insertio

gathered lace.
To give an idea, we will cite a showl of line and white glace, termined with an English lace about a quarter of a yard in width, placed hery and gathered